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The People's Press.

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THE RAVEN'S VOICE.

I was a very bold and fearless child, and my brothers and sisters often dared me to go into lonely places in the dark, or do perilous feats of various kinds, which challenge I never refused. Often they set out to play tricks on me, but it usually happened they fell into their own traps, while I performed my part in safety.

Very possibly the consciousness that they were about to dupe me gave me more courage than I would otherwise have had, for any unusual noise or appearance would be attributed to one or another coming to frighten me. But, night or day, I used to go straight up to and touch whatever seemed fearful, and finding the object of doubt resolved itself into very simple elements, I acquired an ease which stood me instead in times of real danger.

We lived in an old house built of English oak, and bearing its nearly two centuries very lightly. It opened to the south, and the two large parlors looked to the east and west. The dining hall and spacious kitchen formed the square of the house, while at the west and back was another large room, sometimes called the great porch, and at the east and back was the dairy and another porch. There were three stairways leading to the upper rooms, and a garret, whose ample space was broken only by the great chimney in the center.

We had a gay and lively house, and were used to a great deal of company and visitors, for my parents were greatly given to the old fashioned virtue of hospitality. The humblest wayfarer coming in at the porch was entertained kindly and bade God speed, as well as the guest whose elegant carriage and span drove round to the front door on the southern side.

I am not going now to tell you of my handsome, "gentle" parents, or my brothers and sisters—only about myself. There were a great many of us when we were all at home, especially in the winter holidays, but at times we were nearly all away. Boarding schools, academies, traveling—all claimed us at various times. Yet it was rare indeed that one was ever at home alone. It so happened, however, and to me.

It was a summer day, and warm, bright and beautiful. The morning promised a lovely day. Just after our early breakfast, a merry party came riding down the lane, in carriages and on horseback, and calling joyously for my father and mother to accompany them on a pleasure trip. They were accustomed to this mode of impromptu festivity, and gayly answered that they would soon be ready. It was only the day before that my father had returned from the Australian gold fields, and had brought with him a bag of gold. I knew he had this, for I had seen him the night before counting some out of it, and putting it into another bag.

Thomas brought the chaise to the door. Father's favorite black horse, whose coat looked like lustrous velvet, and who stepped so proudly, was pawing the ground impatiently as he appeared. He handed in my beautiful mother, and I stood looking on with childish pleasure at her beauty and rich dress that so became her. My father suddenly turned to me and said, taking the key to his iron bound box:

"Run, dear, and get me the little bag you saw me put away last night."

I was proud to be so trusted, but when I quickly returned with it, he was already in the chaise and part way to the gate. He looked out and said:

"No matter now, Ann; you may put it back again, for we are going another road, and I will pay Harris to-morrow. Take care of the key, my dear, and good-bye."

"Good-bye, and a good time to you," I laughingly replied, and ran back to put the treasure in safety.

I hastened indoors again to see them wind down the private way that led through our extensive grounds, and half wished I were old enough to go with them. Hearing a slight noise, I turned and saw a stranger, a figure not unusual, a man with a bundle hung on a stick. He was leaning on the stone wall, and apparently looking after the carriages. He came forward in a moment, and asked if he might sit down and rest, and if I would kindly give him something to eat. Of course I said yes, and by a light step soon had him a substantial lunch of bread and cheese, which he came into the kitchen to eat. Betsey and Hannah, were busy, hurrying to finish their work, for they were going out to tea and to spend the evening. They talked gayly about their visit, paying little attention to the stroller, who was quietly eating. He had laid his straw hat on the floor, and I saw that his head was bald on the top, and the thinish hair brushed up from behind over it.

He had prominent ears, low forehead and large mouth, with a receding chin, where grew a stubby beard, of grizzly black, like his hair. I did not know why I observed all this, or his eyes, small and hid under grayish brows, that seemed to glance furtively about him when no one appeared to be looking. His voice was harsh and croaking, and had startled me when he first addressed me.

We were used to strollers of all kinds, as I have said. Perhaps I was mentally contrasting his repulsiveness with my father's noble and dignified features. He seemed to me very ugly. I was glad when he had finished his meal and risen to go. He asked permission to light his pipe, which was readily granted. He went out directly, passing accidentally through the [illegible] and out of the great hall, where he lingered for a moment or two. He had thanked me civilly enough for his breakfast, but the girls laughed and nodded as he went out, and said they should think I had picked up [illegible]

All that long, bright day I was busy and happy in the flower garden or sewing, or reading; and when the girls left, looking very cheerful at first that morning, I wished them a merry time, and told them not to hasten home, for Thomas should come for them. I expected my father and mother soon after eight o'clock, and I told Thomas that he might go about that time, as they would soon be home, and it looked a little like rain. Heavy clouds were gathering [illegible]. He took the covered wagon and old gray, and, before he stepped in, said:

"Miss Ann, I think you had better fasten the door after me, for I may be absent some time if I go so soon. Would you not rather that I should wait till your father comes?"

"Oh, no, Thomas, I don't mind being alone in the least, and you ought to go, lest it should rain hard, for it is more than two miles to ride, and they may not wish to leave in a minute.—I expect father and mother every moment. Do not wait."

So Thomas left, and the wagon rattled merrily up the lane. I bolted the doors because he had told me to, for otherwise I would not have thought of it. It grew dark rapidly, and the thunder began to peal heavily, while the wind rose, and the flashes of lightning grew more vivid and frequent. I went to the east parlor, and looked out to the south, but the sudden lighting up of the sky and the following darkness did not interest me long. I could not see out very well, either, as the honey-suckles covered the windows. The large mirror reflected me as I turned away to cross the room, and I stopped a moment with a natural vanity, for I was young and fair enough to look upon.

I let all my hair fall loose, and wound it in long, shining, brown curls over my fingers. It certainly did look handsome, for it was very thick, and fell below my waist, and curled almost of itself as it fell. There came a great flash of light, and I saw distinctly reflected in the glass a face looking in at the window. It was an instant of terror, but I neither screamed nor moved. The face could not see my face, and I kept my body still, and rolled the long, shining rings of my cold, white fingers. It was an ugly face, and I recognized it. I had seen it that morning, and I knew what lay before me. I prayed inwardly a brief prayer for help.

Turning from the glass, I went steadily toward a table that stood near the window, and on which I had left my candle. I moved steadily as usual, and took up the water pitcher and looked in it, then I took my candle and went toward the kitchen. The lightning kept flashing, but the face did not come again. I dropped my candle on the kitchen hearth and put my foot on the wick. I set down the pitcher on the dresser, and with soft, light footfall listened through the west room up the front stairs, into my father's chamber, and softly closed and bolted the door at the head of the stairs. Unlocked his box, took out both bags of gold, relocked it, and made my way into the great chamber.

I heard voices; I heard the doors rifled below. I knew it was not my father. I dared not tremble nor grow faint. I went through that room and two others to the garret stairs. I hardly breathed. I heard a window pushed up; more than one person came in at it. I felt about me in the dark. There was a sliding panel in the inside of the stairway. I pushed it and it rolled back. I entered into a long closet under the stairs, and slid the panel carefully into its place. I felt cautiously to see if all was safe. I pulled my dress close about me lest it might be caught, and the door not closed tightly. Then I waited. I heard steps coming up the stairs. I heard a search through all the rooms below. My heart beat till I thought that each bound must be audible. I heard voices—one voice the Raven's. I knew that harsh croak. It told me nothing. The face had revealed all to me. The man that seen the bag of gold as he leaned over the wall in the morning, unnoticed by the gay group.—It was all plain to me. He had gathered from the girls' talk that I might be alone. He had brought accomplices. Very soon the steps and voices came my way. I could distinguish plainly the words that were spoken.

"Drat her! she must have seen you."

"No matter; we'll split the box open with this ax."

I knew the ax was in the little porch, Thomas had set it in when he had done chopping the brush, as it looked like rain.

I heard the steps and voices move away, a dull, crashing sound, and then stifled angry tones. I knew they had opened the box and found nothing but the papers. I knew they would now search for me. I heard them as they looked into every room and closet, and came up the stairs separate. They all met at the foot of the garret stairs. A thick board was between us. I thanked God that the panel was close shut. I knew it, for no ray of light came through.

"She must be up here," said the Raven, "and we'll soon have her."

"I'll warrant she is here, and I'll wring her neck if she makes a noise about it."

But the thorough search was ended, and the voices grew very angry and full of frightful oaths and threatenings. They sat down on the garret stairs to hold a parley. A spider ran across my face. A spider puts inside mortal fear. It was with a great effort that I kept from screaming.

"Come," croaked the Raven, "let us go and get the silvers that will be something—that will be something."

"Curse the silver. It's the gold I've come for, and I'll burn the house if I don't find the girl! So let her look out."

A cold perspiration came on my forehead. Would they perform their threat?

"Good! Then the rats will squeak. Down drop the money bags, and we'll choke the girl to make her dumb."

"Hold your noise! The old [illegible] will be coming home. We'll be caught here. Be quick."

"Who cares for him! He's only one. A bludgeon will give him a handy little headache as he comes in."

"And his wife?"

They spoke low, hideous words that made my flesh creep. I almost was ready to call aloud, to open the panel, to give them the gold and bid them go. They got up, and the steps and the voices went down. It was horrible there in the dark. I was stifling. I moved the panel slightly. No light entered. I slid it softly back. My resolution was taken. I would get out of the house, run down the road, and meet my father.

I would save him! I left the gold in the closet, shutting it in close. I stole down two steps into the chamber below. I knew there was a window open there. I crept across the room, listening keenly. I lifted myself cautiously on the window ledge, and caught a branch of the cherry tree which grew close to the house. Swinging myself lightly out, I instantly descended the trunk of the tree, and found myself on the ground safe.

No. The lightning flash betrayed me. The Raven's voice pierced hoarsely:

"There she goes! Catch her! Quick! This way!"

Out at the front door came the pursuers, hardly ten steps from me. I dashed toward the thick shrubbery to put them off the track. Fortunately I knew the way, every step of it. They were guided solely by the sound, and flashing light.

"Shoot her by the next flash!" cried one.

My flying feet struck loose boards. I was passing directly over an old unused well, very deep, and it gave such a hollow resonant sound. Almost the next moment I heard a crash, the report of a pistol, a heavy fall, oaths and a deep groan. Shuddering, I sped on through the garden, up toward the cider press, over the stone wall, down the hollow, up the hillside, over the fields. No steps followed; no voices shouted after me. I ran down to the second barn, and let them down. It began to rain in five great drops, then fast, then it poured, I was wet to the skin. I ran on for I heard advancing wheels coming rapidly. I stood in the road and cried: "Father! father!" The chaise stopped. Another chaise behind stopped also. It was our next neighbor's who lived a quarter of a mile further on.

"Ann, my child! Good heavens! what is the matter? What has happened?"

I told this whole in a few words, amid eager exclamations of joy at my safety, of surprise, even of anger, because Thomas had left me alone."

"Don't blame him, father; I insisted on his going."

A hurried consultation took place. My father was very brave. Our neighbor was very timid. He proposed going on to his house and returning with weapons. In the meantime I had got into the chaise and crouched down at my mother's feet, who was half crying, and wholly thankful to feel me there.

We rode on and came to our gate under the willows. There were lights in the house, but all was still. Nothing moved. My father got the coins in my mother's hands, and opened the other gate that led up the lane.

"Will you go home with Nathan?" said he.

"And leave you here? No."

"Take your wife home, Nathan, if you will, and come back."

"We will stay by you."

"Let us reconnoitre then, a little."

They got out leaving us sitting still. The rain fell less heavily. They got something that would do for weapons from the tool-house. They went all round the house—all was quiet. They went in. We sat still speaking few words, my hand clasped in my mother's.

"Thomas is coming!" I exclaimed, eagerly. "I hear the wheels."

We called to him as he came to the gate, for he could not see us. He drove through and called out:

"What is the matter?"

We told him sufficiently, and he left Betsy and Hannah, and went in at once, with only the heavy whip. We did not sit long. Nathan came out directly.

"What have you found? Who is there?"

"Nothing. Nobody."

"Are they all gone?"

"Yes; with some of the silver and a few things. We don't know what, yet."

The horses were put under the shed and we all went in.

"Thomas," said father, calmly, "we will take a lantern, and look round out of doors a little."

I knew they would go to the old well. I stood and looked out of the window and saw the gleam of the lantern as it moved. In a very few minutes they came.

"One of them is dead," said my father, "and other lies at the bottom and groans. The third has escaped."

They laid boards across some barrels in the shed, and brought up the dead man and laid him on them. His comrade, who fell in the well had shot him in the head as he plunged through the boards. His ugly face was still uglier. It was the Raven. That night my father's prayers were very solemn, and his embrace was close as he gave me my good night kiss.

The robber in the well was bruised, but not seriously hurt. The law took him to punishment. The third escaped. I was never left at home again alone.

Special dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.

The Louisiana Crookedness.

EXAMINATION OF CASANAVE AND WELLS—THE KNOW-NOTHING AND GENERAL DENIAL POLICY—WELLS SUBJECTED TO A RIGID EXAMINATION—EXCITED ALTERCATIONS WITH MR. FIELD—THREATS OF VIOLENCE BY THE WITNESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The examination of J. Madison Wells, president of the Louisiana returning board, before the House committee to-day, presented such a scene as was never before exhibited in any congressional investigation. It was evident from first to last that Wells had come before the committee with the determination to "brave through" the charges against him by sheer audacity and assurance. Whatever else may be said of Wells he possesses the one redeeming trait of genuine, contained courage. As Wells sat in the witness chair this afternoon, facing David Dudley Field, who was cross-questioning him, his teeth set hard, his eyes flashing, and his hand grasping with nervous energy a stout hickory stick, he looked like the veritable impersonation of a bull dozer. And it must be confessed that the skillful and accomplished lawyer had to bend his whole mind to his task before he drove the rough old man into a corner.

It is doubtful whether in all the long and varied experience of Mr. Field that he ever had a tougher contest than that which for nearly four hours was waged between him and Wells this afternoon. Cool and wary as is Mr. Field, he was in imminent danger several times of losing his temper, while on three occasions Wells lashed himself into such a rage that he almost sprang from his chair, and it was half expected that he would attempt a physical demonstration on Mr. Field. He pounded the table with his fist, he refused to answer, he interjected replies and comments into the midst of Mr. Field's interrogatories, he sneered at him as a New York politician, intimated in the plainest terms that he was no gentleman, and behaved generally in such a manner that had it been in a court of justice he would have been summarily punished on the spot. At every opportunity he sung in the old cries of murder and intimidation and mob violence. His sublime audacity was exhibited in the most striking manner twice in succession, when, after replying in the most insolent manner to questions put by Mr. Field, he turned in the most innocent style to the chairman of the committee and asked to be protected. Hour after hour Mr. Feld endeavored to pin him down to the point, but never did trout at end of line dart hither and thither in more incomprehensible angles and tangents than did Wells in winding devious ways to evade the questions he did not wish to answer.

Finally the patience of Mr. Field was exhausted, and he in turn appealed to the chairman of the committee, who then administered a stern reprimand to Wells. After this he calmed down a little, and condescended to attempt an explanation of the letter written by him to Senator West. As will appear in the regular report the explanation which he vouchsafed was of the lamest character, and can find no intelligent believers. Toward the latter part of the examination Mr. Field succeeded in landing his trout beautifully. Wells said that the returns returns showed a majority for Hayes. He admitted that some ten thousand Tilden votes had been thrown out, and that Hayes' majority returned by the board was about 3,500. This was the moment of Mr. Field's triumph, and he was so overjoyed that he rose up from his seat. Said he, "If Hayes had a majority on the original returns, and you threw out ten thousand Tilden votes, how was it that the majority returned by you for Hayes was only 3,500." Wells pondered over this awhile, and after discovering that there was no getting at arithmetic by which he could reconcile these statements, he reluctantly said he had been misunderstood, and that Tilden had a majority on the face of the returns.

During the entire period of Wells's examination his quondam friend Maddox stood by Mr. Field and eyed him closely, but Wells has not seen fit to return his glance. The villainous adventurers, who have fattened for ten years on the very life-blood of the people of Louisiana, have certainly been very fortunate in having the active assistance of such a man as Wells in executing their dark designs. Looking at him this afternoon as he sat in his sullen defiance one could not but be reminded of Gen. Sheridan's description of him, and see in the mind's eye the slimy trail of the serpent.

When Mr. Wells came here in the custody of the sergeant-at-arms of the House he brought in his trunk several pistols and one of the Winchester deadly Thug knives. This afternoon while in front of the committee room he wore on his person a revolver and carried in his hand his rifle-cane, and it is believed that he also had on his person the Thug knife. This was not suspected until the threatening demonstrations made by Mr. Wells, when Mr. Field finally succeeded in bringing him to bay. It is said that Mr. Wells has slain three men in the course of his life, two of whom were colored men.—It is not difficult to conceive that a man capable of the crimes which he has committed against the State would have no hesitation in adding murder to his other enormities.

What a New Yorker Says of North Carolina.

The New York *World* publishes a long interview held with Mr. W. J. Best, who has spent some time in this State. We copy a paragraph or two:

"The State has great mineral wealth, has it not?"

"Geologists and mineralogists have long agreed that the mineral resources of that State can scarcely be over-estimated. Rich veins of iron, coal, copper, lead, zinc, mica and nickel are found in many counties. Gold and silver also abound, and their production is a source of livelihood to hundreds, and of marked wealth to many people, though the workers are mainly negroes and their processes for obtaining the precious metals crude beyond description. A well known English mineralogist, who had over twenty-five years' experience in practical mining in South America, Mexico, California, Nevada and Colorado, told me that neither of the countries nor States named will compare in the other lies at the bottom and groans. The third has escaped."

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N. C. in Florida.

Speaking, yesterday, of President Grant's appointment of Judge Settle as United States District Judge of Florida, a distinguished lawyer of this city remarked upon the number of prominent men which North Carolina has furnished that State. He called to mind the fact that the first territorial Governor of Florida, after it was acquired, was a North Carolinian—John Branch of Halifax, who, prior to his appointment to this governorship, had been Secretary of the Navy, and held other honorable and distinguished positions. The second federal judge ever appointed for Florida was a North Carolinian—Dillon Jordan of Cumberland. He held his position until a short time previous to the late war, when he died and was succeeded by Judge Fraser. He died a short time ago, and is succeeded by a North Carolinian—Thos. Settle, of Guilford.

It is a fact also worthy of comment, that perhaps the most distinguished man in Florida today is a native Carolinian, Judge James D. Baker, of Jackson. He has been a prominent Court Judge in his adopted State, United States Senator from Florida, and has held many other high and responsible offices in that State. Another one of the most prominent Floridians at present is a North Carolinian—David L. Yulee, an Israelite, who changed his name from Levy. He is a lawyer of eminent abilities, has been United States Senator from Florida, is now president of the Fernandina Railroad and is the owner of a line of vessels plying between Fernandina and New York.

Judge Settle has received a desirable appointment. His salary is 3,500 per annum, and he holds but one term a year—that at Tallahassie and during the winter season. It is now the time, we understand, for the term to begin, and he will no doubt leave for his new home as soon as his appointment is confirmed by the Senate and his commission received.—*Raleigh News.*

The above statement is probably correct with one omission. The second Federal Judge appointed for Florida, was the late John A. Cameron, of Fayetteville, who was lost on the ill-fated steamer, Pulaski, between Charleston and Wilmington. Judge Jordan was the successor of Judge Cameron.

Latest from California.

RAIN AT LAST—BAD CROP PROSPECTS—STARVATION OF SHEEP AND CATTLE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.—Within the last four days, after a continuous drought of three and a half months, rain has fallen to the extent of 14 inches, making 24 inches for the season, instead of 15 inches usually. For full crops there is generally required 25 inches at least, of which three-fourths usually fall in December and January. It sometimes happens that February excels January. The rule is that no amount of rain up to March 15 secures a crop, because, be the plant never so vigorous it must have water in flowering time, and showers are necessary to fill the berries in May and June.

But if a crop be well rooted and alive on 5 inches of rain up to the middle of January then even 8 inches, well distributed, might make half a crop. Everything depends on the distribution. One inch in April is better than 5 inches in February. Farmers are re-seeding a large area dried up by the weather, trusting to chance, and every available force is at work preparing new ground for the sower. It is a lottery where blanks exceed the prizes in unusual disproportion.

This is a hard winter on stock. Sheep are dying in great numbers by utter starvation.—Too many herders cruelly shear off a fall crop of wool. The poor animals thus robbed require extra food to provide extra warmth, and small exposure kills them. Herders complain of a new evil. Thousands of young lambs have been dropped in January, and generally these twice-shorn mothers refuse to give them nourishment. They cast them away and destitute. Beef cattle suffer still more. Most of our stock is driven into the wilds to winter.—Sheltering sheep or horned cattle is not practiced, and where sheep starve cattle perish, of course. For immigrants this experience is very discouraging. The redeeming feature is the mildness of our climate, which saves them from the frozen sufferings on the Atlantic side; wherever a farmer has water for irrigation he can get through in luminous season from the product of his garden. He who mistakes trusts to dry soil without water is like the foolish virgins who encountered darkness without oil in their lamps.—*Correspondence of Baltimore Sun.*

News Items.

A very full meeting of the farmers of Mecklenburg was held in Charlotte last Saturday to discuss the "fence law." Resolutions were adopted and a memorial to the Legislature agreed on, asking the passage of a law forbidding stock running at large in the county, in other words, a "no-fence" law.

Quite a number of the sheriffs of the State are sending in to the Auditor their accounts for holding the late election and for bringing the returns to Raleigh, when they really did not bring the returns at all, but sent them by mail, express or otherwise. The law makes no provision for any moneys to be paid sheriffs for forwarding returns, but only proposes to pay them when the returns are actually delivered by Sheriffs in person.—*News.*

COMETS.—Some comets require 110,000,000 of our years to complete the circuit of their flight. In 1846 the earth passed through one comet, and cut it in halves; in 1860 we passed through the prolongation of another, causing a most beautiful aurora night. The mean velocity of the wind on land is nine miles per hour in the summer, and fourteen in the winter. At sea, the mean velocity is estimated at eighteen miles per hour.

The project is mentioned in the Charlotte *Observer* of establishing the no-fence law in the counties of Anson, Stanly, Rowan, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Union and a portion of Iredell, making the Pee Dee, Yadkin, South Yadkin and Catawba rivers lawful fences, and then run fences across the points, where necessary, between these rivers.

Spurious Silver.

How much of the silver in circulation is counterfeit? Scarcely one piece in a half dozen has a thoroughly good appearance, and judged by that merely superficial examination which the shopkeepers commonly make all might be condemned together with as good reason as the few that are, and retail traffic would come to a standstill for want of small money. It is undesirable that a part should be created on this subject, and for that reason, doubtless, much less has been said about it by the newspapers everywhere than might have been; but the subject gradually forces itself upon public attention in such a way that it must presently receive its full share of scrutiny. There have been a great many arrests, but the police do not with all seem to reach the real source of the evil. Some systematically conducted organization is clearly at work on a large scale practicing this systematic robbery of the poor.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Remedy for Trouble.

Work is your true remedy. If misfortune hits you hard, you must hit something else hard; pitch into something with a will. There's nothing like good, solid, exhausting work to cure trouble. If you have met with losses, you don't want to lie awake and think about them. You want sleep—calm, sound sleep—and to eat your dinner with appetite. But you can't unless you work. If you say you don't feel like work, and go loafing all day, to tell Tom, Dick and Harry the story of your woes, you'll lie awake, and keep your wife awake by your tossing, spoil your temper and your breakfast next morning, and begin to-morrow feeling ten times worse than you did to-day. There are some great troubles that only time can heal, and perhaps some that never can be healed at all; but all can be helped by the great panacea, work. Try it, you who are afflicted. It is not a patent medicine. It has proved its efficiency since first Adam and Eve left behind them, with weeping, their beautiful Eden. It is an efficient remedy. All good physicians in regular standing prescribe it in cases of mental and moral disease. It operates kinkly as well, leaving no disagreeable *sequelæ*, and we assure you that we have taken a large quantity of it with most beneficial results. It will cure more complaints than any nostrum in the *materia medica*, and comes nearer to being a "cure all" than any drugs in the market, and it will not sicken you if you do not take it sugar-coated.

[From the Raleigh Daily News.]

CAPTIONS

Of the Acts and Resolutions Passed by the General Assembly at its Session of 1876-77.

An act to amend section 1, chapter 22, Battle's Revisal. (Alters the time of election of members of Congress from the 3d Thursday of August, to the 3d Tuesday in November.) Ratified 29th November, 1876.

An act to validate election returns. (Where the county or sheriff's seal is wanting to the certificate of election, still the return is made valid.) Ratified 29th November, 1876.

Resolution, conforming the per diem and mileage to the ordinance of the Constitutional Convention. (Presiding officers to receive $6 per day; Members, $4; Principal and Assistant Clerks, $5; other officers, $4. Mileage, 10 cents going from and returning to their homes.) Passed 29th November, 1876.

An Act to repeal chap. 19, laws of 1871-72. (Changes Sampson county from the 5th back to the 4th Judicial District.) Ratified 2d December, 1876.

Resolution in favor of J. S. Wilson, Sheriff of Pasquotank County. Requiring the Auditor to audit his account of taxes received. Passed 2d December, 1876.

Resolution, to take a recess from the 13th to the 30th December, 1876. Passed 5th December, 1876.

An Act to prevent throwing or shooting into railroad cars. (Makes it a misdemeanor to cast or throw or shoot any stone, rock, bullet, shot, pellet or other missile at or against or into any railroad car or locomotive, in motion or standing at a station, or at any person thereon. Punishment, imprisonment in the county jail or State's prison, at the discretion of the court. Ratified 5th December, 1876.

An Act concerning certain election returns. (Secretary of State directed to file and preserve after the same are published the election returns of the Governor, and the other officers mentioned in sec. 26, chap. 52, of Bat. Rev.) Ratified 5th December, 1876.

An Act, relieving F. J. Satchwell, sheriff of Beaufort county, of the payment of the penalty of 2 per cent a month, for failure to pay the county taxes, within the time prescribed by law. Ratified 5th December, 1876.

An Act, amending sec. 343, chap. 17, Bat. Rev. p. 227, by striking out in the 14th line all after the word "thereof," down to and including the words "county" in the 16th line; and strike out all after the word "clerk" in the 16th line, down to and including "issue" in the 17th line. Ratified 8th December, 1876.

Resolution, appointing a joint committee to provide for the inauguration of Gov. Vance. Passed 8th December, 1876.

An Act, making it a misdemeanor to sell intoxicating liquors within two miles of Jerusalem, Liberty, Concord and Cherry Hill churches, in Davie county. Passed 8th December, 1876.

Resolution directing the joint committee on public ground and buildings, to examine the Executive Mansion; and if is not fitted for a residence, to confer with the city authorities, and ascertain if the city will furnish a house for the Governor, and take the mansion for school purposes. If not, let said committee lease a house for the Governor's use, and rent out the palace. Committee also to inquire and report as to the fixed furniture, such as gas fixtures, &c. Passed 8th December, 1876.

Resolution, asking our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to endeavor to have modified the Internal Revenue Laws, in regard to the tax on brandy, whisky and tobacco; and failing in that to vote for its repeal. Passed 8th December, 1876.

Resolution, instructing the joint committee on Penal Institutions to inquire and report: 1. The number and sex of the convicts in the penitentiary, with their term of service. The number required by the constitution, to be kept therein. The number now worked on State works, outside of the penitentiary. Expense *per capita* of supporting convicts in and out of the penitentiary. Number and salaries of officers and employees in said institution, whose services can be dispensed with without detriment to the interest of the State, and give effect to the object of this resolution. Also report the number which can be furnished to work on the Western North Carolina Railroad. Passed 8th December, 1876.

Resolution, appointing a committee of five, to examine and correct the errors which may be found in the amended constitution, as printed. Passed 8th December, 1876.

Resolution, directing the Auditor to audit the account of John W. Heckstall, tax collector of Battie county. Passed 9th December, 1876.

Resolution, requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their endeavors to have the Internal Revenue Laws so amended, as to allow an owner, without charge to distil his own fruit; and to repeal or have modified the tax on leaf tobacco. Passed 9th December, 1876.

Resolution, refunding to the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company, the taxes wrongfully paid to the State, as decided by the U. S. Supreme Court in the case of said company against John A. Reid, 3 Wall. Passed 9th December, 1876.

An Act, to amend sec. 412 a, chap. 17, Battle's Revisal, by striking out, in line 14, the words "within 12 months from the ratification of this act." Passed 9th Dec. 1876.

An Act providing that until there shall be confined 450 convicts in the penitentiary, the board of directors shall be required to receive convicts for one year. Ratified 9th Dec. 1876.

An Act, supplemental to the act laying off and establishing the county of Pamlico; provides for an election to determine the county site. Ratified 12th Dec. 1876.

An Act extending the time for the organization of the Rocky Mount Mills, until 1883. Ratified 12th Dec. 1876.

An Act for the relief of purchasers of certain lands in Clay and Macon counties: (Where parties have entered lands in those counties, and have filed bonds for the same, which lands happened to be covered by a prior valid entry, the Board of County Commissioners, upon satisfactory proof thereof, may cancel said bonds, or so much thereof only, as a *pro rata* amount of lands, proven to have been previously covered by other purchases. Sec. 2. Parties applying for such relief to pay expenses.) Ratified 12th Dec. 1876.

Resolution, directing the Public Treasurer to pay the Public Printer, the amount retained, because of the laws and Journals not being

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SIX TONS OF GOLD IN THE SUB-TREASURY.—Six tons of gold, in $20 gold pieces, the whole being worth $3,000,000, arrived in New York a few weeks since, from San Francisco, and was deposited in the Sub-Treasury. The gold was contained in fourteen iron safes, and was guarded by Capt. Geo. F. Price, of the Fifth Cavalry, and eight selected men besides eight clerks of the Treasury Department.—*N. Y. World.*

GOLD.—According to the earliest records the first piece of gold found in North Carolina was picked up in 1799, in a little branch at the Reid plantation, Cabarrus county. It weighed between three and four pounds, and was kept several years without its real character being suspected; subsequently it was sold to a jeweler in Fayetteville for $8.50. When its true character was made known, search was made for more, and fourteen lumps, weighing in the aggregate 158 pounds, troy, were obtained at the same locality.—*Shelby Sunny Side.*

printed and delivered within the time prescribed by law. Passed 13th Dec. 1877.

Resolution, allowing the Enrolling and Engrossing Clerks the same pay as is allowed the Principal Clerks. Passed 13th Dec. 1877.

Resolution, paying Chief Justice Pearson $100 for examining and canvassing the votes on the amendments to the Constitution; allows also $31 for clerk hire. Passed 13th Dec. 1877.

Resolution, requiring the committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Western N. C. Railroad also to investigate the condition of the Western Insane Asylum, and report if an appropriation is necessary by this Assembly for said building.

Resolution, requiring the President of the Western North Carolina Railroad, to report to this General Assembly, how much of the claim against Swepson and Littlefield has been collected; how much he has on hand; how much paid by him and on what account; how much remains due; what steps have been taken for the recovery of said claim, and its exact condition at this time, and the prospects of its recovery. Passed 13 Dec. 1877.

An Act to prevent malicious injury to personal property: (Makes it a misdemeanor to wilfully injure the personal property of another, through malice to the owner, whether the property be destroyed or not. Punishment, fine or imprisonment at the discretion of the Courts.) Ratified, 13th Dec. 1877.

An Act, repealing chap. 76 of the Laws of 1870-'71, relating to vacancies in county offices; and the proviso to sec. 1, chap. 4, Laws of 1868, as brought forward in Bat. Rev., chap. 27, sec. 29, is re-enacted.

An Act for the relief of delinquent Sheriffs: (Gives sheriffs and tax-collectors until the first Monday in February to settle the public taxes; releasing them from all fines and penalties, except costs.) Ratified 5th January, 1877.

An Act to settle the ridings of the several Judicial Districts, by the Superior Court Judges: (The Judge of the twelfth district to ride spring circuit, 1877, of the first district; the judge of the first to ride the second district; the judge of the second to ride the third district; the judge of the third to ride the fourth district; the judge of the fourth to ride the fifth; the judge of the fifth to ride the sixth; the judge of the sixth to ride the seventh; the judge of the seventh to ride the eighth; the judge of the eighth to ride ninth; the judge of the ninth to ride the tenth; the judge of the tenth to ride the eleventh; and the judge of the eleventh to ride the 12th. And each shall thereafter ride the several circuits next in their numerical order; no judge to ride the same circuit twice.) Ratified 5th January, 1877.

An Act allowing citizens of Jackson county to pass through the toll gates of Swain county free of charge. Ratified, 5th of January, 1877.

An Act for the relief of the shad fishermen in Albemarle, Currituck and Pamlico sounds:—[Requiring the fishermen to draw their net stakes every third year. Repeals all laws in conflict with this.] Ratified 5th January, 1877.

An Act relieving John D. Davis, from the penalties incurred by his failure to settle the public taxes, *provided*, he settles by 10th January, 1877. He is not relieved from paying costs. Ratified 5th January, 1877.

Resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their endeavors to procure an amendment, prohibiting the National Banks from receiving more than 8 per. cent. interest. Passed 5th January, 1877.

Resolution, requiring the Secretary of State to furnish stationery upon the requisition of the Principal Clerks of the two Houses. Passed

Resolution, raising a committee to investigate and report what subordinates and employees are required by the Principal Clerks and door-keepers, and to report what would be their proper compensation. Passed, 5th January, 1877.

Resolution, appointing a joint committee of five, to examine the Western North Carolina Railroad—the work now going on—how the same is done, &c., also to investigate the books, records and papers, and report all the information and facts necessary to a full and complete understanding of the operations of said company, done in pursuance of the act of 13th March, 1875. Passed 5th of January, 1877.

An Act to incorporate Kinston collegiate Institute. (Incorporates with the usual provisions the following persons, as trustees, to-wit: Simon Einstein, E T Albritton, Jas. A Pridgen, M Harvey, John T Wooten, Jas. H Foy, John R Phillips, E P Loftin, John Tull, Jacob F Parrott, Wm. T Stanley, J G Coy, Dr. John A Pollock, E T Coy, A Oettinger, Nick Hunter, G E. Miller, A J Loftin, Wm. B Becton, S H Loftin, S B West, S E Hodges, N D Myers, W W Dunn and their successors.) Passed 9th of Jan. 1877.

An Act making Cashie River a lawful fence from Windsor, in Bertie county, to the Ryow Place in said county. Passed 9th Jan. 1877.

An Act amending sec 2, chap. 56, Bat. Rev. by striking out of the third line the word "January," and inserting in lieu thereof, the word "February," and by striking from the end of the third line and the beginning of the fourth line, the words "first day of September," and inserting in lieu thereof, the words "the 13th day of August." Ratified, 9th Jan. 1877.

An Act to incorporate the "Milton and Sutherlin Narrow Gauge Railroad," provides for certain persons to open books of subscription, to raise the capital stock, not less than $10,000 nor more than $200,000, for the purpose of constructing a narrow gauge railroad from Milton to Sutherlin station on the Richmond and Danville Railroad. Ratified, 9th January, 1877.

Resolution directing Public Treasurer to pay to the county of Ashe, $100, for the support of Caulling Farrington, a lunatic. Passed 9th January, 1877.

Resolution, authorizing the Public Treasurer to pay to the soldiers who lost both of their eyes in the Confederate service, the sum of $50. Applicants are required to make oath before the Superior Court Clerks, as to the facts of their several cases. Passed 10th Jan. '77

Resolution, paying Camden county $100 for the support of Arthur Burgess, a lunatic. Passed January 11th, 1877.

An Act to authorize the town of Milton to subscribe $10,000 to the capital stock of Milton and Sutherlin Narrow Gauge Railroad: (Authorizes the Commissioners of Milton to submit to qualified voters—having resided therein 90 days—after due advertisement, the question of subscribing $10,000 to said road. If such subscription is voted, the Commissioners are authorized to issue bonds, running 30 years, in sums of not less than $100, with interest by coupons at 8 per cent.; said coupons to be receivable for town taxes, and other indebtedness due the town. The town's stock in said road pledged for the payment of the bonds.) Ratified 9th January, 1877.

An Act amending section 4, chapter 83, Battle's Revisal, by inserting between the words "exportation" and "unless" in the 3rd line of section 41, the words, "or any tongs or drags for the purpose of taking oysters;" and between the words "fish" and "nor" in the 6th line of said section, insert "or oysters;" and between "seine" and "in," in the 8th line of said section, insert the words "or tongs or drags." Ratified 10th January, 1877.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1877.

The Presidency.

In succeeding columns will be found the proceedings of the Electoral Commission to a late date.

It will be seen that Florida has been given to Hayes by a strict party vote, and there remains but little doubt that he will be the next President of the United States, notwithstanding Tilden has received a majority of nearly half a million of the popular vote. In other words, fraud seems to have triumphed, the will of the people set at naught, and the opinion seems to be gaining ground that the elective franchise will become a mere farce,—a by-word among nations—when Returning Boards are permitted to tamper with the election returns and defraud the people out of their choice of chief magistrate of this great nation. It is truly a humiliating state of affairs, and such connivance at fraud as is apparent in the late Presidential election is a shame and disgrace to any nation. In the language accredited to Jerry Black, "it shocks the common sense and common honesty of the nation by deciding that a fraud is as good as the truth merely because it comes wrapped in the forms of law."

Some few leading Democrats in Washington have still hopes for the country, but since the conclusion the Electoral Commission has arrived at in the Florida case, fraud and corruption having triumphed, the aspect of the future is gloomy enough.

The Republican ground before the Commission seems to be that whatever the Returning Boards certify and declare is final, "no matter however mistaken, however clouded with error, however tainted by fraud, their declarations end all inquiry before the commission.

ITEMS.—Commodore Charles Wilkes died in Washington, on the 8th inst., aged 76 years.——Congress has appropriated $110,000 for continuing the work at the mouth of the Cape Fear River, in this State.——Gen. Cox has been appointed Superior Court Judge, in place of Judge Watts resigned; and Capt. Samuel A. Ashe has been appointed Chairman of the State Democratic Central Committee in place of Gen. Cox.——Solomon Pool has recovered $4,000 salary as President of the N. C. University for four years.——Col. J. K. Connally was ordained to the Baptist ministry at Asheville, recently.

A Washington dispatch to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue from Agent Chamberlain, dated Cartersville, Ga., reports a raid in the northern portion of that State, in which thirty three stills were destroyed and eighty-four arrests made. Lieut. McIntyre, of the second infantry, was killed in the Fog mountains by thirty illicit distillers, who attacked the government forces under cover of night.

Report of the Decision of the Electoral Commission.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1877.

The committee appointed to draft a report of the decision of the Commission, with a brief statement of the reasons therefor, consisted of Messrs. Edmunds, Bradley, and Miller. The third reason attracts great attention. It is in regard to the alleged ineligibility of F. C. Humphreys.—There was not sufficient proof that he held office on the 7th of November. It may be held that election by the college of Louisiana cured the ineligibility of Levisee and Brewster, but in the case of Watts, of Oregon, the Revised Statutes declare him postmaster when he cast his vote for Hayes, notwithstanding his resignation and its acceptance.

After the reading of the report, Representative Field presented objections signed by the required number of Senators and Representatives.

This involves a separation of the houses for consideration, and will delay the progress of the count.

All interest in the case has ceased for to-day.

JOINT SESSION.

The President of the Senate ordered the following to be read:

ELECTORAL COMMISSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9, '77.

To the President of the United States, presiding in the meeting of the two Houses of Congress under the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide for and regulate the counting of the votes for President and Vice-President, and the decision of questions arising thereon, for the term commencing March 4, 1877." Approved January 29, A. D., 1877.

The Electoral Commission mentioned in said act having received certain certificates and papers purporting to be certificates and papers accompanying the same of the electoral votes of the State of Florida on the objections thereto submitted to it under said act, now report that it has duly considered the same pursuant to said act, and has decided, and does hereby decide, that the votes of Fred. C. Humphreys, Chas. H. Pearce, Wm. H. Holden, and Thomas W. Long, named in the certificate of M. L. Stearns, Governor of said State, which votes are certified by said persons, as appears by the certificates submitted to the Commission as aforesaid, and marked number 1 by said Commission, and herewith returned, are the votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States, and that the same are lawfully to be counted as therein certified—namely, four (4) votes for Rutherford B. Hayes, of the State of Ohio, for President, and four (4) votes for Wm. A. Wheeler, of the State of New York, for Vice-President.

The Commission has also decided, and hereby decides and reports, that the four persons first before named were duly appointed electors in and by said State of Florida.

The ground of this decision, as required by said act, is as follows:

That it is not competent under the Constitution and the law as it existed at the date of the passage of said act to go into evidence *aliunde*. The papers opened by the President of the Senate in the presence of the two houses to prove that other persons than those regularly certified by the Governor of the State of Florida, in and according to the determination and declaration of their appointment by the board of State canvassers of said State prior to the time required for the performance of their duties had been appointed electors, or by counter proof to show that they had not, and that all proceedings of the courts or acts of the Legislature or of the Executive of Florida subsequent to the casting of the votes of the electors on the prescribed day, are inadmissible for any such purpose.

As to the objection made to the eligibility of Mr. Humphries, the Commission is of opinion that without reference to the question of the effect of the vote of an ineligible elector, the evidence does not show that he held the office of shipping commissioner on the day when the electors were appointed. The Commission has also decided and does hereby decide and report, that as a consequence of the foregoing and upon the grounds stated neither of the papers purporting to be certificates of the electoral votes of said State of Florida, numbered 2 and 3 by the Commission, and herewith submitted, are the certificates or the votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States, and that they ought not to be counted as such.

Done at Washington, D. C., the day and year above written.

SAM'L F. MILLER,
W. STRONG,
JOS. H. BRADLEY,
GEORGE F. EDMUNDS,
O. P. MORTON,
FRED. F. FRELINGHUYSEN,
JAS. A. GARFIELD,
GEORGE F. HOAR,
Commissioners.

The objection was then read, and the joint session broke. The House without further business took a recess to 10 o'clock Monday.

THE OBJECTIONS.

An objection is interposed by the undersigned senators and representatives to the decision made by the Commission constituted by the act entitled an act to approve and regulate the counting of the votes for President and Vice-President, and the decision of questions arising therefrom, for the term commencing March 4, A. D., 18-77, as to the true and legal electoral vote of Florida, on the following grounds:

The decision determined that the vote cast by C. H. Pearce, T. C. Humphries, W. H. Holden, and T. W. Long, as electors of President and Vice-President of the United States in and for or on behalf of the State of Florida, is the true and legal electoral vote of the said State, when, in truth and in fact, the vote cast by Wilkinson Call, J. E. Younge, Robert E. Hilton, and Robert Bullock is the true and lawful vote of said State.

Second. For that said Commission refused to receive competent and material evidence tending to prove that C. H. Pearce, F. C. Humphries, W. H. Holden, and F. W. Long were not appointed electors in the manner prescribed by the Legislature of the State of Florida, but were designated as electors by the returning board of said State corruptly and fraudulently, in disregard of law, and with the intent to defeat the will of the people expressed in the choice of the Wilkinson Call, J. E. Younge, R. C. Hilton, and Robert Bullock, who were legally and regularly appointed electors by the State of Florida in the manner prescribed by the Legislature thereof.

Third. For that the decision aforesaid was founded upon the resolution and order of said Commission previously made, as follows: Ordered that no evidence will be received or considered by the Commission which was not submitted to the joint convention of the two houses by the President of the Senate with the different certificates, except such as relates to the eligibility of F. Humphries, one of the electors.

Fourth. The said decision excludes all the evidence taken by the two houses of Congress by the committee of each house concerning frauds, errors, and irregularities committed by the persons whose certificates are taken as proof of the due appointment as electors.

Fifth. For that said decision excludes all evidence tending to prove that the certificate of Stearns (Governor) as also that of the Board of State Canvassers, was procured or given in pursuance of a fraudulent and corrupt conspiracy to cheat the State of Florida out of its rightful choice of electors and to substitute therefor those who had not been chosen as appointed electors by said State in the manner provided by the Legislature thereof.

Sixth. For that the said Commission refused to recognize the rights of the courts of the State of Florida to review and revise the judgment of the returning board or board of canvassers, rendered through fraud without jurisdiction and rejected, and refused to consider the action of said committee, after their decision that Pearce, Humphries, Holden, and Long were not entitled to have the electoral vote of the State of Florida, which said decision was rendered by a court of said State, lawfully brought before said court, which court had jurisdiction over the subject matter thereof, and whose jurisdiction over the said Pearce, Humphries, Holden, and Long, had attached before any acts was done by them as electors.

Seventh. For that said decision excludes all evidence tending to show that the State of Florida, by all the departments of its government—legislative, judicial and executive—had decided as fraudulent all the certificates of Stearns, governor, as well as that of the State canvassers, upon which certificates the said Commission has acted, and by means of which the true liberal votes of Florida have been rejected and false ones substituted in their place.

Eighth. For that the count of the votes of Pearce, Humphries, Holden, and Long, for President and Vice-President, would be violations of the Constitution of the United States.

Signed, Senators Jones, Cooper, Barnum, Kernan, Saulsbury, and Macdonald, and Representatives Knott, Field, Holman, Tucker, Thompson, Jenks, Fenton, Saylor, Wise, Morrison, Hewett, and Springer.

THE TEMPER OF THE HOUSE.

The temper of the House to-day, when recess was taken without two hours' debate, occasions apprehensions that the Democrats desire to delay the result. Prominent Democrats say nothing of the kind is intended. It is desired to see the proceedings of the Commission in print before entering on the two hours' debate allowed by the law. There will be no objection as to Georgia. Proofs of ineligibility of Chaffee and an anonymous letter will be printed, and the two houses will separate. This will be disposed of by disagreement, and the vote counted for Hayes without reference to the Commission. It may be restated that only Florida, Oregon, Louisiana, and South Carolina can come before the Commission. All questions affecting other States require the concurrence of both houses to defeat a vote.

The Electoral Commission met this afternoon, but having nothing before it adjourned to Monday.

The HOUSE decided by a strict party vote that the finding of the Commission was not correct, and that the Tilden electors had been elected in Florida. But the Senate not concurring to set aside the decision of the Commission, the vote of Florida was counted for Hayes and Wheeler.

[It should be remembered that the Democrats agreed to and went into the Commission in good faith, relying upon their evidence in the contested States, which the Republicans ruled out by a strict party vote, and adopted the report of the Florida Returning Board and the Governor's certificate as final,—hence the dissatisfaction on the Democratic side.]

The votes of Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas and Kentucky were counted without objection, but when Louisiana was reached, objection was made, which was referred to the Commission.

The objections to the Hayes' electors in Louisiana assert the foulness of the Returning Board; that two electors are federal officers; the certifying Governor, a creature of compromise and barely *de facto* and, not by any construction, *de jure*, and that half of the electors were State officers whom the constitution of Louisiana forbids exercising functions like those of Presidential electors.

State Legislature.

[Compiled from the Raleigh Papers.]

In SENATE Monday the 5th the bill to amend the charter of Salem, passed, without objection.

Bill in relation to Justices of the Peace, and an act to establish a system of courts in the several counties, referred to special committee.

The bill to amend the charter of the town of Kinston, which provides for a residence of 12 months in the State and 90 days in the corporation as requisite to vote, passed.

Bill to repeal the act for the protection of life stock in Forsyth County, passed its several readings.

The bill to define punishment, which provides, that no one shall be confined in the county jail for a longer time than one year, passed its final reading.

In SENATE, Mr. Wilson presented a petition from certain physicians of Forsyth county, asking the General Assembly for some law which would better enable them to collect their dues. Committee on Propositions and Grievances. [Make it general, including all creditors.]

A resolution was passed to revise and consolidate the election laws of the State.

Resolution was adopted to provide a special calendar for the numerous prohibition liquor bills, that they may all come up together at the end of the session.

In the HOUSE Mr. Pinnix presented a petition form citizens of Davidson county for the better protection of birds. Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

The bill for the better protection of sheep husbandry was taken up.

[Bill taxes all dogs under three months old $1 per year. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

In SENATE, Wednesday, bill to amend the charter of Lexington, was referred to Committee on Corporations.

Bill to punish embezzlement by persons in fiduciary positions came up.

[Punishes embezzlement by administrators, guardians, executors and all other persons in fiduciary positions as a felony.] Passed its several readings.

Bill to punish injury to any Railroad or Canal, passed third reading.

Resolution in favor of a Southern Pacific Railroad. [Instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to favor the building of the said railroad.] Adopted.

Bill to prevent the carrying of concealed weapons passed final reading.

The bill to establish a system of inferior courts to be known as Courts of Common Pleas, was recommitted to the Judiciary Committee.

The *News* says: The bill is one of importance, and we will give it to the public as soon as it becomes a law. In its present patched condition it is useless to publish it, as it will undergo further material amendment before emerging from the Judiciary Committee and passing both branches of the General Assembly.

The bill concerning the probate of deeds and conveyances and the privy examination of married women, passed 28 to 14.

In the HOUSE, Mr. King presented a petition from certain citizens of Stokes, asking that the sale of liquor be prevented within three miles of the court-house at Danbury. Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

By Mr. King: A bill to protect deer between the 15th of January and the 1st of September in the counties of Stokes, Forsyth, Surry, Wilkes, Yadkin and Rockingham. Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Nothing else of interest.

In SENATE, Thursday, a bill was introduced for the protection of land and stock against idlers and trespassers.—Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

A bill making slander and seduction misdemeanors. Judiciary Committee.

A bill to make malicious prosecution a misdemeanor. Judiciary Committee.

Bill to prevent the destruction of partridges, was indefinitely postponed.

The bill to provide for the farming out of convicts on the railroad leading to Rutherfordton in the county of Rutherford, came up as the special order on its second reading, which met with considerable opposition, and the Senate adjourned without action.

In the HOUSE, petitions for the prohibition of the sale of liquor at various places, and of colored persons in reference to colonization, &c., were presented.

On motion of Mr. King, the bill to protect deer between January 15th and September 1st, in the counties of Stokes, Forsyth, Wilkes, Yadkin, Rockingham and Surry, was taken up, and passed third reading.

The Usury bill was taken up and passed 57 to 38, and ordered to be enrolled. Legal interest, six per cent. Allows 8 by agreement.

In SENATE, Friday, the Rutherford Railroad bill passed.

Bill to establish a State Board of Health, passed.

In the HOUSE, the bill to amend the law in relation to the Insane Asylum, reducing the number of directors from 15 to 9, among other amendments, passed third reading, 50 to 46.

In SENATE, Saturday, bill to establish a system of Inferior Courts, passed second reading.

The day was occupied with the regulating the time for holding Superior Courts in certain districts; hiring out convicts; concerning contested elections; to amend the law of divorce, &c., without final action.

The HOUSE was occupied with bills for the working of convicts on the Western N. C. Railroad; to prevent live stock running at large in Mecklenburg county; for the speedy completion of the Western N. C. Railroad.

News of the Week.

STATE NEWS.

SALE OF A FACTORY.—Mr. Thomas H. Gaither has sold to A. R. Homesly & Co., the Statesville Cotton Factory, located on the Catawba river, about 15 miles from this city. The price paid was about $30,000.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

The family of the late Col. S. H. Walkup have received $5,000 insurance on his life.

Mr. James Rierson, Sr., of Stokes county, brought to the *Reporter* office, from his land, a specimen of mineral which turned out to be black oxyde of manganese. He reports a heavy deposit of this useful mineral in manufacturing the most valuable qualities of Bessemer iron and steel.—*Danbury Reporter.*

DEATHS.—Uncle Billy Willeford, of Iredell county, is dead. At the time of his death he was in his 109th year, and was probably the oldest man in the State.

Died, near Mt. Airy, on Sunday, the 4th instant, Mr. Joseph Forkner, of paralysis, aged about 78 years. Mr. Forkner was one of the oldest citizens, and we regret to chronicle his death.

Died, on Friday, February 2nd, at San Antonio, Texas, Weston Spies Gales, of Elizabeth, N. J., eldest son of Mary Spies and the late Weston R. Gales, aged 31 years and 8 months.

Over one hundred and fifty local prohibition bills have been introduced in the General Assembly.—*Raleigh Observer 7th.*

HEAVY SEIZURES.—Deputy Collector Thos. M. Owen, with John Wagner and Charles E. McCormick, of Wagner's Mounted Revenue Patrol, returned yesterday from Surry county, where they seized the contents of four tobacco factories, embracing over 40,000 pounds of manufactured tobacco, and all the machinery and raw material, for violation of the revenue laws by the proprietors, who were caught shipping tobacco at Max Meadows Station in Wythe county, Va., bearing re-used stamps, some of which had been altered with chemicals so as to give the appearance of having been recently issued.
Greensboro North State.

GOLD IN GRANVILLE COUNTY.—In the northern part of Granville, on the lands of George Pittard and others, there is a gold vein of considerable area. During the latter part of last year, a party of Northern capitalists sent Prof. Eames, of New York, with a force of about thirty miners who have been sinking experimental shafts to determine the extent and value of the property. We learn that the Professor has secured some fine ore, very rich in gold.—*Oxford Torchlight.*

Mr. Ware, an old shoemaker of Durham, has recently fallen an heir to money and estate in California, valued at $150,000. Captain Kitchen, his attorney, will leave in a few weeks to obtain it for him. Mr. W. is now about 60 years, though active and healthy, and may he live long to enjoy it.—*Correspondence Durham Herald.*

The Raleigh *Sentinel* says the Second North Carolina Regiment turned out four judges since the war: Judges Bynum, Hilliard, Faircloth and Cox—two Supreme and two Circuit Judges.

Endorsed by the Faculty. The reputation of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has been solely achieved on account of its merit. Physicians prescribe it.

FIRE AT THE UNIVERSITY.—A serious conflagration occurred at the N. C. University, the other day. A venerable building gone. Person Hall completely destroyed by fire.

Mr. G. G. Palmer, of North Carolina, who is now attending a course of lectures at the South Carolina Medical College, has been elected valedictorian by his classmates. The commencement exercises at which he is to speak will take place early in March.

The Mississippi papers complain that the short crops in lower Mississippi are owing, in large part, to the open life that plantations now enjoy. Every plantation is fast becoming a miniature town, with its rioting, its bar rooms and dissipations.—There was a day when plantation life was really rustic and Arcadian; but now, politics, whisky and license have found their way there. There is a store and several bar rooms on every place; crowds of tramps and thieves pass along the roads and stop a day or two at the place, and everything tends to make the laborers forget that there is such a thing as work to be done. It would certainly be to the benefit of all if the negroes could be protected from the gamblers and thieves who are prowling around the country, taking the same advantage of them that the radical politicians have done.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A LUCRATIVE BUSINESS. WE WANT 500 MORE FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINE AGENTS, AND WILL PROVE BY CYANABILITY TO LEARN THE BUSINESS OF SELLING SEWING MACHINES. COMPENSATION LIBERAL, BUT VARYING ACCORDING TO ABILITY, CHARACTER AND QUALIFICATIONS OF THE AGENT. FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO., Chicago, Ill. 827 and 829 Broadway, N. Y. or New Orleans, La. A. M. JONES, Salem, N. C. General Agent for Western North Carolina. Agents Wanted in every County.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

$2500 A YEAR. AGENTS WANTED on our Grand Combination Prospectus. Address

150 DISTINCT BOOKS wanted everywhere. THE BIGGEST THING EVER TRIED. Sales made from this when all single Books fail. Also, Agents wanted for our MAGNIFICENT FAMILY BIBLES. Superior to all others. With invaluable ILLUSTRATED Aids and Superb Bindings. These Books beat the World. Full particulars free. Address JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers, PHILADELPHIA.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Me.

25 Extra Fine Mixed Cards, with name, 10 cts. post-paid. L. Jones & Co. Nassau, N. Y.

$55 to $77 a Week to Agents. Samples Free. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$500 A MONTH to active Men selling our Letter Copying Book. No press or water used. Sample copy worth $5.00 free. Send stamp for circular. EXCELSIOR M'F'G CO., Madison, and 132 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

$5 to $20 per day at Home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

The Little Rock and Fort Smith RAILWAY

FOR SALE

Farming Lands, Grazing Lands, Fruit Lands, Vine Lands, Coal Lands, Water Lands, Timber Lands, Uplands, and Bottom Lands, on terms to suit the Purchaser. Six per Cent. interest on deferred payments. Ten per cent. discount for cash. For full particulars, maps and pamphlets, apply to W. E. BEACH, Land Commissioner, Little Rock, Arkansas.

EXTRAORDINARY

TERMS OF ADVERTISING

NORTH CAROLINA

LOCAL DIRECTORY.

Post Office Directory.

Salem, N. C. Post Office Arrangements.—Office hours from 6 o'clock, A. M., to 6 P. M., during the week. As no mail arrives or departs on Sunday the office will not be opened on that day.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

RAILROAD, from Greensboro to Salem closes every day, except Sunday, at 6, a. m. Due every day, except Sunday, by 8:15, p. m.

MOUNT AIRY, via. Old Town, Bethania, Five Forks, Dalton, Pilot Mountain, Flat Shoals and Tom's Creek. Closes Monday Wednesday and Friday. at 6:30, a. m. Due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 7, p. m.

MADISON, via. Sedge Garden, Germanton, Walnut Cove and Sauratown. Closes, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:30, a. m.—Due Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 5, p. m.

HUNTSVILLE, via. Clemmonsville, Lewisville and Panther Creek. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6:30, a. m. Due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 3, p. m.

FULTON, via. Friedberg, Miller's Mill and Ebanville. Closes every Friday at 6:30, a. m. Due every Saturday by 3, p. m.

RICHMOND HILL, via. Mount Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend. closes every Friday at 6½, a. m. Due every Saturday by 2, p. m. H. W. SHORE, P. M.

Lodge Directory.

SALEM LODGE, NO. 36, I. O. O. F. Meets every Tuesday night, at 8 o'clock, in the hall over Siddall's Store. C. A. FOGLE, N. G. ED. FULP, Secretary.

SALEM ENCAMPMENT, NO. 20, I. O. O. F. Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month, at 8 o'clock. Same hall as above. C. A. FOGLE, C. P. C. E. CRIST, Scribe.

SALEM LODGE, NO. 18, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS. Meets every Wednesday night, in same hall as Odd Fellows, at 8 o'clock. W. G. BARNSON, C. C. JNO. H. SHULTZ, K. of R. & S.

WINSTON CHAPTER, No. 24, ROYAL ARCH MASONS. Meets in the Masonic Hall in Winston, first and third Friday nights in each month. H. T. BARNSON, High Priest. C. S. HAUSER, Secretary.

SALEM LODGE, No. 289, A. F. & A. M. Regular meeting (in same hall as Oddfellows) 1st Thursday night in each month. E. A. EBERT, Sec'y. W. G. BARNSON, W. M.

LOCAL ITEMS.

For the Press.

The Dunkard and the Thief.

A TRUE OCCURRENCE.

One night during the war, Mr. F——, a devout Dunkard and well known and highly respected citizen, living near S——, in the State of North Carolina, had a couple of thieves to visit his smoke-house, with the intention of curtailing his supply of bacon. They made an aperture by undermining, and one fellow crawled into the house while the other stationed himself on the outside to receive the bacon as it was handed out.

After several pieces had been taken out and piled up, Mr. F—— stealthily appeared on the scene, and so frightened the man on the outside that he took to his heels and fled, without giving warning to the fellow on the inside. Mr. F—— seeing what was up, silently took the absconding rogue's position, and as piece after piece of the bacon was handed out, took it up and placed it upon the pile.

The fellow, after handing out all but two pieces, called to his accomplice,—who he thought was still on the out-side—and asked if they should leave the two pieces for the "old man." Mr. F—— in a muffled voice told him he guessed so.

Now came Mr. F——'s time to turn the joke on the thief, and after telling him who it was that had been receiving the stolen meat, made him take it back, the same way as he had handed it out, and hang it up again. The rogue obeyed, and after all had been hung back again but one piece, Mr. F—— told the fellow to come out, and after giving him a sound lecture for breaking the 8th commandment, told him that he might have the remaining piece of bacon for his trouble. The fellow, glad to get off so easy, shouldered the meat and took his departure. * * *

Measles are prevalent in Yadkin county.

"Capt. Jenks" on an accordion with kettle-drum accompaniment is the latest agony.

Carriage was offered quite plentifully last week at 3cts per pound.

Rev. Mr. Conrad held service in the Baptist Church on last Thursday evening.

WANTED.—A good Milch Cow, at the SALEM AGRICULTURAL WORKS. 7-3t.

The Bridge, spanning the creek at the lower portion of town, has under gone repairs.

A Colored subscription school has been started in Winston, with Jno. Waugh as teacher.

Gardening on a small scale has already been commenced by many of our citizens.

Mr. Wm. P. Ormsby has removed to his new residence near the R. R. Depot.

To-Day, (Thursday) is a week till Washington's Birthday.

Col. J. W. Alexander returned from New York, Monday night, whither he had been on business for the Winston National Bank.

Bar-Rooms, beer-shops, etc., will all close up at the expiration of their licences, which will be about the 1st of May.

Prof. Gonzales, who for several weeks past had made his stay in Salisbury, giving concerts, tuning pianos etc., is spoken of very highly by the papers of that place.

Dentazers, light-fingered men, and sewing-machine agents made their appearance with the warm weather.

Rev. Mr. Bynum, Episcopalian minister for Winston, held divine service in the Court-House, Sunday.

Mr. James Garboden, not wishing to be outdone, has also presented for public view a new sign, painted by Mr. Johnson.

We hear complaints relative to a new Dolly Varden disease among some of our community.

Chicken Cholera is on the rampage in this vicinity. One of our citizens losing some thirty out of his flock.

Mr. Samuel Reid, of Broadbay township, informs us that bear tracks were discovered by several of his neighbors in that vicinity, recently.

The house of Mr. E. Belo, on Main Street has undergone considerable repairs,—next to Messrs. Patterson & Co's. store.

Nissen's Wagons.—It is with pleasure, that we notice the work in Nissen's Wagon Manufactory has been resumed, and will be carried on by the "Nissen Wagon Manufacturing Company."

The Rev. Mr. Gwaltney returned from Salisbury, Friday, where he, with the aid of Rev. Mr. Jordan and others, have been engaged in organizing a Baptist Church.

The pedestrian who imagined that the sidewalk leading to the R. R. bridge near Mr. J. W. Thomas' residence, was similar to Main Street, let his imagination suddenly die away, while stepping into a gutter several feet deep, Monday night.

Yesterday was St. Valentine's Day, and love's messengers thrown by cupid's ever welcome arrows, were sent flying in every direction.

Mr. Ezekiel Transou, of Pfafftown, in this county, raised a pig the past season, which weighed 212 pounds, when slaughtered, at 7 months old.

A Team, the property of Mr. J. Shutt, took a notion to travel up town, Thursday, a little faster than was desirable. "And they came, and they went,"—but no person hurt.

The Colored Members of Liberty Grove Church gave a festival one night last week for the benefit of their Sunday School, and the amount realized netted some 12 or 13 dollars.

The season of Lent commenced yesterday, and on Sunday next as well as every Sabbath till Easter, the Church services will be peculiarly solemn.

Several fine specimens of turnips were shown us, the products of a Mr. Motsinger, weighing from 4 to 6 pounds. Cannot some more of our farmers come to the front on the turnip question?

Mr. C. B. Brooks has resigned his position at the depot, which is very much regretted by the community in general, as Mr. Brooks was a very accommodating Agent. Mr. Buford from Greensboro fills the vacancy.

The Weather has been delightful for a week past, and the frogs imagining winter had passed sent forth their spring greeting.

Colder now, threatening more bad weather. Roads dry and firm.

A Youthful musician (?) of the 15th amendment species, has, for several nights past, been regaling the citizens in the lower part of Main Street—just after they have retired—with "notes not melodious," which he extracts from a kettle-drum.

A Company of Uncle Sam's soldiers passed through town, on Marshal and Poplar Streets, accompanied by Revenue Officials, on Sunday evening last. Destination unknown.

A Man stepped into one of our dry goods stores Monday night and called for *pearl-ashe* shirt buttons. The young clerk being good at apprehending, handed down the *pearl-agate* buttons.

The Bees, the few that are left, were out in full force for several days of the past week.—The Elm trees were lively with the little busy body's, and the ground, where the humble chickweed flourished, was covered with the lively little insects.

The lamp at the depot, which was, in times past, used to light passengers as they got off the cars is used no more, and Monday night those who got off the train, had quite a lively time as they stumbled over a gang-plank that had been carelessly left lying on the platform.

A Colored lad, living in Waughtown, had the misfortune of having his nose badly lacerated and almost bitten off on Sunday last by a dog belonging to the family. Dr. Siewers was called on and thinks that the child will have quite a respectable nasal organ left, when all is healed up.

He sent his wife a Valentine yesterday; it represented an Irish woman with a grid-iron for a guitar. He hasn't decided yet which of the various hair restorers he shall use to replace his locks again.

The Convict Band were out serenading Monday night, and the finale was given in front of the S. F. Academy, which, judging from the sentimental selection, must have been at the request of several of the younger "love-sick swains." * * *

Thanks.—We acknowledge the receipt of a nice lot of wedding cake from the newly married couple,—Mr. Edward Strupe and Miss Bettie Cotzen.

May long life, happiness and prosperity attend them.

Hay Burnt.—We regret to learn that while burning brush on the lands of Dr. W. H. Wheeler, a short distance south of this place, the fire became unmanageable and ignited some hay near by, and consumed eight stacks before it was brought under control. The loss amounts to at least $75.00.

A Public Exhibition will take place at the close of the Public School at Flat Rock, South Fork township, on Saturday, March 10th. J. W. Griffith, Teacher.

Prof. Ray, of Kernersville, will deliver an address at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. No spirituous liquors will be allowed to be brought on the grounds. The law will be enforced.

A Patent Gate, for farm purposes, we noticed in the yard of Messrs. Fogle Bros. Saw Mill. It is a Canadian invention, we understand, and attracted the attention of some of our business men while on a visit to the Centennial exhibition. It has the appearance of convenience, and by judicious advertising could no doubt be made the favorite with many of our farmers.

The Fair, Friday night, was a festive occasion, and all present no doubt enjoyed themselves. Good things in abundance, and of every description were heaped upon the tables, which ere long however, began to show, with the aid of the fair clerks, that it was not put there merely to look at. The Orchestra rendered some of their best selections, which added greatly to the evening's festivity. The Society we are pleased to learn realized some $70, net.

Died.—In Winston, on Thursday the 8th inst., Miss Ida Hamlin, daughter of Mr. C. Hamlin, breathed her last at the age of 19 years.

Taken from her relations and friends, in the flower of her life, by that fell destroyer consumption, she has been transplanted in the heavenly garden, where she will ever bloom. Her funeral services were held in the Methodist E. Church, Saturday afternoon by the Rev. Mr. Carraway. Her remains were interred in the cemetery at this place.

MARRIED,

On February 6th, 1877, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. W. Craft, Mr. William Thompson to Miss Susan Wood.—All of Forsyth county.

At the residence of the bride's mother, near Clemmonsville, N. C., on the 13th inst., by Rev. Mr. Johnson, Mr. Frank Miller, formerly of Winston, N. C., to Miss Ida Wharton.

On the 8th inst., at the residence of Dr. Hauser, near Bethania, by Elder Wm. Turner, Miss Louisa J. Anderson to Elder P. Oliver, of Stokes county.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

LARGE LOT OF DIXIE PLOWS just received. Casting for every part of plows always on hand at WOMMACK & CO'S.

Mrs. J. E. MICKEY has just returned from Philadelphia and New York with a fine stock of **Millinery Goods** and **Notions.**

Splendid Lot of Medium Calicoes and also CASSIMERE'S and KENTUCKY JEANS just received at WOMMACK & CO'S.

Received this day 50 Pieces of HAMBURG EDGINGS, and INSERTING. NEW and beautiful patterns at remarkably LOW PRICES. Also a full assortment of materials for **Wax Flowers** at BLICKENDERFER'S NOTION AND VARIETY STORE. Salem, N. C., Feb. 12th 1877.

Clover, Orchard Grass & Millet Seed just received at WOMMACK & CO'S.

Mr. J. E. MICKEY has the largest stock of **Cooking** and **Heating Stoves** ever brought to this market. **Stove Pipe, Stove Fixtures, Tin Wares, Wagons, Leather, &c.,** at the **BIG COFFEE POT.**

Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Wooden and IRON RAKES at WOMMACK & CO'S.

LETTER PAPER.

Just received a good lot of 8, 10 and 12 pound Letter Paper. Good finish and excellent quality. Sold by the quire, half ream and ream upon reasonable terms, at the Salem Bookstore.

Scarcity of Money.

There is no doubt but the present condition of all kinds of business and industry is fearfully depressed, and it behooves every family to look carefully to their expenses. Winter is coming on, when children are liable to Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. Coughs and Colds will prevail everywhere, and Consumption with other throat and lung diseases, will carry off many. These diseases should not be neglected. Doctor's bills are expensive, and we would advise our people to use Boschee's German Syrup. It never has failed. One bottle at 75 cents will keep your family well during the winter. Two doses will relieve any case. Sold in all towns in the United States, and by Dr. V. O. THOMPSON, and S. H. SMITH, Druggists, Winston, N. C.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT SALEM, N. C., Feb. 1st, 1877.

LADIES' LIST.

Mrs. Hannah Banner, Mrs. Sarah Bock, Miss Mary Griffith, Miss Minney Jones, Miss Frances Marson, Miss Celia Ann Rank, Jane Starber, Mrs. Mollie Stanneford.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Joseph Bodenhamer, Charles Beasley, R. T. Crouch, George Donegon, Joshua Galaway, A. H. Hargrave, T. R. Hartman, J. L. Hester, George Johnson, (col.) Jonas Lieebuck, L. C. Mullican, Mr. Marables (Mather Mackry, William F. Pitts, Eli Smith, Mr. Ann Sullivan, W. R. Smith, Silas Shoultze, Levi Smith, P. Stafford.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby notified not to trespass in any way on or upon any of the lands belonging to the undersigned, situated in Davidson County, and are forbidden to cut any wood, timber, or anything else, from my lands or any part thereof, and are also forbidden to fish, or hunt with dogs, guns, or otherwise on any of my said lands, or any of the streams or water courses thereon, under penalty of the law.

SARAH A. WALK.

Davidson Co., N. C., Jan. 29. 1877.—No. 5-6t.

A VALUABLE BOOK FOR EVERYBODY!

For Sale CHEAP at the Salem BOOK STORE.

NEW STYLES Paper and Envelopes, AT THE BOOK STORE.

DOMINOES, CHECKERSETS, CHECKER BOARDS, CORRESPONDENCE CARDS, REPPS in four tints, in a neat box, LEGAL FOLD

HEED THE Words of Advice,

RESPECTFULLY offered by W. H. TUTT, M.D., for many years Professor of Anatomy in the Medical College of Georgia.

Thirty years' experience in the practice of medicine, together with fifteen years' test of Tutt's Pills, have established the fact that they cure all diseases that result from a diseased liver. They are not recommended for all the ills that afflict humanity, but for Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, Skin Diseases, Bilious Colic, Rheumatism, Pollution of the Blood, Kidney Complaints, Female Irregularities, and all diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, no medicine has ever proven so successful. TUTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE SICK HEADACHE.

TUTT'S PILLS REQUIRE NO CHANGE OF DIET.

TUTT'S PILLS ARE PURELY VEGETABLE.

TUTT'S PILLS NEVER GRIPE OR NAUSEATE.

THE DEMAND FOR TUTT'S PILLS is not confined to this country, but extends to all parts of the world.

A CLEAR HEAD, elastic limbs, good digestion, sound sleep, buoyant spirits, fine appetite, are some of the results of the use of TUTT'S PILLS.

AS A FAMILY MEDICINE TUTT'S PILLS ARE THE BEST—PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. PRICE, TWENTY-FIVE CTS.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE 13 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK.

DR. TUTT'S EXPECTORANT.

This unrivaled preparation has performed some of the most astonishing cures that are recorded in the annals of history. Patients suffering for years from the various diseases of the Lungs, after trying different remedies, spending thousands of dollars in traveling and doctoring, have, by the use of a few bottles, *entirely recovered their health.*

"WON'T GO TO FLORIDA."

New York, August 30, 1875.

DR. TUTT:

Dear Sir.—When in Albion, last winter, I used your Expectorant for my cough, and realized more benefit from it than anything I ever took. I am so well that I will not go to Florida next winter as I intended. Send me one dozen bottles, by express, for some friends. ALFRED CUSHING, 128 West Thirty-first Street.

Boston, January 11, 1876.

This certifies that I have recommended the use of Dr. Tutt's Expectorant for diseases of the lungs for the past two years, and to my knowledge many bottles have been used by my patients with the happiest results. In two cases where it was thought consumption had taken place the Expectorant effected a cure. R. H. SPRAGUE, M.D.

"We can not speak too highly of Dr. Tutt's Expectorant, and for the sake of suffering humanity hope it may become more generally known."—Christian Advocate.

Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00

THE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY R. A. WOMMACK & CO. SALEM, N. C.

Bacon and Lard:	
Western Sides,	12 to 12
Country,	11½ to 14
Shoulders,	11 o 12½
Hams,	15 to 18
Lard,	12 to 15
Grain:	
Corn,	65 to 70
Wheat,	$1 20 to 1
Oats,	50 to 60
Flour (per 100 lbs.)	5 25 to 3 50
Meal, " " "	2 00 to 2 25
Chops, " " "	1 50 to 1 75
Rice, Carolina,	10 to 12
Flax Seed (per bushel,)	125 to 0 00
Produce:	
Apples, green,	1 00 to 0 00
Eggs,	12 to 15
Butter,	20 to 25
Feathers,	50 to 60
Beeswax,	25 to 30
Potatoes, Sweet,	00 to 0 75
" Irish,	75 to 1 00
Hay,	50 to 60
Groceries:	
Coffee,	25 to 30
Sugar,	11 to 12½
Molasses, dark,	30 to 50
" syrup,	60 to 85
Salt, coarse, (per sack)	1 40 to 1 50
" fine, dairy " "	2 15 to 2 20
Soda, English,	5½ to 10
Black Pepper, sifted,	30 to 40
Alspice,	30 to 40
Cheese, old country,	18 to 20
Candy, in box.	15 to 15½
Higgins' Soap, per bar,	8½ to 10
Armstrongs' Soap, per bar,	5 to 10
Oils:	
Lamp Oil,	50 to 50
Linseed,	1 15 to 1 25
Sweet,	1 25 to 0 00
Castor,	0 00 to 0 00
Machine,	1 25 to 3 00
Nails and Iron:	
Old Dominion, 10d,	3 60
" 8d,	3 85
" 6d,	4 10
" 4d,	4 40
Hammered iron,	5½ to 6
Moulds,	6 to 6½
Tire,	3½ to 4
Leather and Hides:	
Sole,	25½ to 30
Upper,	40 to 75
Harness,	37 to 40
Hides, dry,	8 to 10
" green,	5
Lumber and Shingles:	
Heart Pine Lumber,	1 50
Ordinary "	1 25
Long Leaf Pine Shingles,	4 50 to 5 00
Hoop Poles,	3 to 4
Yarns and Sheetings:	
Price Yarns,	93 to 1 00
" Sheeting, A	8
" " B	7½
" Cotton Batting per dozen,	2 25

WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET.

LUGS.	
Common,	$ 5 00 to 6 50
Good working,	6 50 to 8 00
Bright medium smokers,	7 00 to 10 00
Fancy smokers,	10 00 to 18 00
LEAF.	
Common,	$ 6 00 to 8 00
Good,	8 00 to 10 00
Medium wrappers,	10 00 to 15 00
Yellow do.	20 00 to 30 00
Fancy do.	35 00 to 50 00
Mahogany medium,	12 00 to 20 00
do. good,	20 00 to 30 00

MEMORANDUMS in great variety at the SALEM BOOKSTORE.

INITIAL PAPER.—In great variety at the Salem Bookstore.

D. R. LEAK. WINSTON T. A. WILSON.

Marble and Granite Works!

The undersigned respectfully announce that they have opened a first class

MARBLE & GRANITE YARD,

Where they are prepared to furnish

MARBLE HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, MANTELS, &C., &C.

Granite Work for Building and Graveyard purposes. All Monuments and Tombs executed in the

FINEST STYLE!

NONE BUT SKILLED WORKMEN EMPLOYED.

Orders from a distance solicited and promptly filled at prices that cannot be undersold. Designs sent to any one on application, free of charge. Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work. All work warranted. Address

LEAK & WILSON, WINSTON, N. C.

Jan. 27, 1876.

A NEW STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS AT MRS. DOUTHIT'S.

FALL AND WINTER 1876-'77.

HAVING OPENED A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Goods in my line, I offer them at such prices as bring them within the means of all to purchase the LATEST STYLES of NEW FALL AND WINTER HATS AND BONNETS, SASHES, RIBBONS, FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS, LACES AND EDGINGS, RUFFS AND RUFFLING. A large assortment of LADIES' TIES, LINEN AND LACE COLLARS, KID & BERLIN GLOVES, BRAIDS & SWITCHES, HOSIERY & CORSETS, NOTIONS, Perfumeries and Extracts and many other articles in my line. Jet Jewelry & Novelties, the latest and most beautiful styles just received.

Mrs. Douthit returns thanks for the very liberal encouragement received and hopes to beable to ease her friends and the public, in future. Salem, N. C., October 18th, 1876.

SAMUEL H. SMITH'S DRUG STORE, WINSTON, N. C.

SAMUEL H. SMITH, DRUGGIST,

One Door Below Newell, Mitchell & Co.'s,

WINSTON, N. C.

AS I AM BETTER PREPARED TO SERVE THE Public than ever, I call the attention of buyers to my well selected Stock of

Pure Drugs, Medicines,

Chemicals, Paints, Dye-Stuffs,

Solid and Fluid Extracts, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Stationery of all kinds,

Cigars, Tobacco, Pure Wines and Liquors,

for Medical purposes. Agency for Linville's Pure Wines, Parson's Purgative Pills, Rickley's Worm Agent, Dr. J. H. McLane's Family Medicines.

I will make it to the interest of buyers to call and see me. Remember that I receive New Goods every week, and all medicines that go out of Store are pure and reliable, as I buy from the best and most reliable Drug Houses in the country.

My experience in the Drug business, and success since I have been in Winston, is a sufficient guarantee as to my ability in Compounding Drugs, filling Prescriptions, &c.

Thanking my many friends and customers for their patronage, so liberally bestowed. I hope to merit a continuance of the same, by strict personal attention to business.

Piedmont Air-Line Railway

RICHMOND & DANVILLE, RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. W. N. C. DIVISION AND NORTH-WESTERN N. C. R. W.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE.

In effect on and after Sunday, Dec. 10th, 1876.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.
Leave Charlotte	4.55 a. m.
" Airline Junction	5.20 "
" Salisbury	6.45 "
" Greensboro	9.58 "
" Danville	12.23 p. m.
" Dundee	12.50 "
" Burkeville	5.05 "
Arrive at Richmond	7.43 "

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.
Leave Richmond	7.50 a. m.
" Burkeville	10.40 "
" Dundee	2.55 p. m.
" Danville	2.50 "
" Greensboro	5.40 "
" Salisbury	9.15 "
" Air Line Junction	10.23 "
Arrive at Charlotte	10.57 "

GOING EAST.

L've Greensboro,	10.05 a. m.	Arr.	5.25 p. m.
" Co. Shops,	11.21 "	L've	4.15 "
" Raleigh,	2.41 "	"	12.30 "
Arr. Goldsboro,	5.15 "	L've	10.10 "

NORTH WESTERN N. C. R. R. (SALEM BRANCH.)

MAIL.

Leave Greensboro	5.50 p m
Arrive at Salem	8.00 p m
Leave Salem,	7.30 a m
Arrive at Greensboro,	9.35 a m

Passenger Trains leaving Raleigh at 12.34 P. M. connect at Greensboro with the Southern bound train; making the quickest time to all Southern cities.

NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN CHARLOTTE AND RICHMOND, 202 MILES.

For further information, address JOHN R. MACMURDO, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Richmond, Va.

T. B. M. TALCOTT, Engineer and General Superintendent.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

SHAWLS and other HEAVY WINTER GOODS which will be offered regardless of profit during the next Few Weeks, before taking our inventory. Parties looking out for GOOD GOODS, at low prices, will do well by giving me a call.

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C., Dec. 28, 1876.

BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE.

JUST RECEIVED A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FANCY GLASS-WARE, selected from the stock which received the highest award at the CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION AT PHILADELPHIA, CLEMENS RASCH, Manufacturer, Ulrichsthal and Meisterseifen, Bohemia.

These goods together with some other Fancy Wares and LADIES FINE WORK BASKETS, &c. will be kept on sale at my residence 2 doors below the Bank, Main Street, Salem, N. C.

The public is cordially invited to call and examine. J. L. FULKERSON.

J. & P. Coats' Thread.

Wholesale Prices Reduced to 65 cents per Dozen.

A Large supply just received, embracing all shades and colors.

Merchants will please send in their orders to PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 5th, 1877.

LAND.

Any one having land for sale in Forsyth or the adjoining counties would do well to correspond with the undersigned. State particulars as to location, nature of wood-growths, etc., and whether the land contains mica.

JOHN HENRY BONER, Land Agent, No. 9, H Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

CHROMOS Cheap, Cheaper, Cheapest small Chromos, at Bookstore.

STANDARD KEEPER.

Having received by Messrs. Smith and Wright from Raleigh, I am ready to sell all weights and measures. R. A. WOMMACK, Standard Kp. per.

Poetry.

A Sum in Arithmetic.

There came into our school one day
A white haired man. With pleasant smile
He greeted us, and, sitting down,
Said he would like to rest awhile.

'Twas time to have arithmetic,
The teacher said: "Now all give heed;
Put up your books and take your slates,
And do the sum which I will read."

Our books went in, our slates came out;
And then the teacher read the sum;
We tried and tried and tried again,
But couldn't make the answer come.

And then the old man said to us—
With kindness twinkling in his eyes—
"Who gets the answer first shall have
A silver shilling for a prize."

Then Tommy Dole resolved to cheat,
And, slyly, taking out his book,
When he supposed he was not seen,
A hasty glance inside he took.

At once the answer Tommy finds,
"And now I've got it, sir," he cries;
The teacher thinks Tom worked the sum,
And tells him he has won the prize.

But that old man had seen it all;
Those twinkling eyes had watched the trick:
"Well done, my boy," he said; "you seem
To understand arithmetic.

"But now, before I give the prize,
I'll let you try a harder sum;
Another shilling you shall have
If you can tell how that is done."

And then, with kindest voice and look,
He gently said to Tommy Dole:
"What shall it profit you, my lad,
To gain the world and lose your soul?"

Then Tommy Dole hung down his head,
The tears began to fill his eyes,
And all the scholars wondered why
He would not take the silver prize.

Humorous.

"My son," said Mr. X., kindly to his youthful heir, "accustom yourself to be polite to the porter, the servant girl, the coachman, and to all the servants; thus you will come in time to be courteous to all people, even to your parents."

"Mother, send for a doctor," screamed a young scapegrace.

"Why, my love?"

"Cause that young man is going to die! He said he would die if sister Jane wouldn't marry him, and Jane said she wouldn't."

A wag tried to annoy a popular preacher by asking him if the fatted calf in the parable was a male or female? "Female, to be sure," was the reply, "for I see the male in the flesh before me."

"Lenny," said his maiden aunt, "you should eat the barley that is in your soup, or you'll never get a man." Lenny looking up innocently, inquired: "Is that what you eat it for, aunty?"

A fashionable young man lately presented his sweetheart with a string of pearls. As she hung them joyously around her neck, a cloud came over her brow, and she cried, 'Beloved, do not pearls betoken tears?' 'Nary tear,' was the response; 'them's only imitation.'

JUDGING BY APPEARANCE.—On one occasion Webster, the American Senator, was on his way to his duties at Washington. He was compelled to proceed at night by stage from Baltimore. He had no travelling companion, and the driver had a sort of felon look which produced no inconsiderable alarm in the Senator.—"I endeavored to tranquilize myself," said Webster, "and had partially succeeded, when we reached the dark woods between Bladensburg and Washington—a proper scene for murder and outrage—and here, I confess, my courage again deserted me. Just then the driver turned to me, with a gruff voice, inquired my name. I gave it to him.

'Where are you going?' said he.

'To Washington. I am Senator.'

Upon this the driver seized me fervently by the hand, and exclaimed: 'How glad I am; I have been trembling in my seat for the last hour; for when I looked at you I took you to be a highway-man.'"

Phibbs, an excessively fastidious man, went into an oyster saloon, and ordered a "half-dozen raw on a plate." He noticed just as he had downed his number one, that a corpulent Dutchman stood beside him sorrowfully surveying a single oyster on the plate before him. The moment that Phibbs swallowed his first, the expression of the Dutchman's face changed from sorrow to joy.

"Ah! mein Gott, you schawllow him whole? Eh?" says Meinheer.

"Of course," says Phibbs.

"And you schawllow him whole, too," pointing with his fork to the lone oyster that lay on his plate.

"Certainly I can," says Phibbs, and suiting the action to the word, the oyster was on his fork, and in a moment "schawllowed."

"Oh! mein Gott, dat is wonderful, wonderful! I never did see; I have try to schawllow him, two, tree times—every time I spit him back."

Phibbs has been quite unwell ever since.

Duck-Shooting Extraordinary.

Those duck-hunters have returned. Our friend Smith interviewed one of them. Said he:

"An awful storm arose, and so fierce that it drove all the ducks in the sound into a pond covering about an acre. In fact so many ducks crowded into the pond that I could not see a drop of water."

"Shot," says Smith, "I didn't you shoot any of 'em?"

"That's what I am coming at. I discharged both my barrels right into the midst of them, but to my astonishment they arose into the air leaving not a solitary duck in the pond."

"Good gracious! You don't say so," says Smith. "Didn't you have any shot in your gun, or what in the thunder was the matter?"

"Well, I was coming to that. It astonished me at first, but as soon as the ducks arose a few hundred yards in the air, and commenced to separate a little, ducks began to drop, and whether you believe it or not I picked up twenty-nine barrels full, and it was a poor season for ducks, too. You see the ducks were wedged in solid on the pond, and when they arose they carried the dead ones with them, and when they separated down came the twenty-nine barrels of dead ducks."

And Smith walked away with a thoughtful air.

Agricultural.

Fancy Farmers.

No class of men have been ridiculed so much, and none have done so much good, as those who are denominated fancy farmers. They have been, in all times and countries, the benefactors of the men who have treated them with derision. They have been to farmers what inventors have been to manufacturers. They have experimented for the good of the world, while others have simply worked for their own good. They have tested theories while others have raised crops for the market. They have given a dignity and glory to the occupation of farming it never had before.

Fancy farmers have changed the wild boar into the Suffolk and Berkshire; the wild bull of Britain into the Shorthorn; the mountain sheep, with its lean body and hair fleece, into the Southdown and Merino. They have brought up the milk of cows from pints to gallons.—They have lengthened the sirloin of the bullock, deepened the udder of the cow, enlarged the ham of the hog, given strength to the shoulder of the ox, rendered fine the wool of the sheep, added fleetness to the speed of the horse, and made beautiful every animal that is kept in the service of man. They have improved and hastened the development of all domestic animals, till they hardly resemble the creatures from which they sprang.

Fancy farmers introduced irrigation and under-draining, grinding and cooking food for stock. They brought guano from Peru and nitrate of soda from Chili. They introduced and domesticated all the plants we have of foreign origin. They brought out the theory of rotation of crops as a natural means of keeping up and increasing the fertility of the soil. They first ground up gypsum and bones, and treated the latter with acid to make manures of a peculiar value. They first annalyzed soils as a means of determining what was wanted to increase their fertility. They introduced the most approved methods of raising and distributing water.

Fancy farmers or fancy horticulturists have given us all varieties of fruits, vegetables and flowers. A fancy farmer in Vermont a few years ago originated the Early Rose Potato, which added millions of dollars to the wealth of our country, and proved to be a most important accession in every part of the world where it was introduced. Another of these same fancy men originated the Wilson Strawberry, and another the Concord Grape. It was a fancy farmer who brought the Osage Orange from Texas to the Northern States.

Among the men in this country who were classed as fancy farmers at an early day, were Washington, Jefferson, Franklin and Livingston. The first introduced mules; the second, the cultivation of improved rice; the third, the use of land plaster, and the fourth, the raising of lucerne. More than any men of their time did they add to the wealth of the country. After them came another race of fancy farmers, who introduced Arabian horses, Spanish sheep, and the improved breeds of English cattle and swine. These fancy farmers added immensely to the wealth of the practical farmers of the country.

What we want to develop the agriculture and horticulture of the country to their fullest extent is a large number of fancy farmers, men who work for pleasure rather than private gain. These are the men who will perform experiments and give the world the benefit of them. These are the men who will carry on investigations for the sake of investigating.—These are the men who will bring in new grains, new fruits, new vegetables and new varieties of animals. These are the men who will devote their time and money to the improvement of old varieties and the creation of new ones. The country is sadly in need of more fancy farmers.

Farm Life.

One of the compensations of the farm not measured by dollars and cents, exists in a feeling of independence and security which no one can possess more satisfactorily than a good farmer upon a good farm, well stocked, and free from debt. No reverse or revulsion of affairs can touch him. In the worst of times the world must eat and be clothed, and the farmer feeds and clothes the world. His market can never fail. There is, in addition to this, the vast satisfaction of possessing in security something he can improve and adorn and spend his labors of love upon. It pays to live and breathe; social pleasures pay, the attachments of the family pay; the culture derived from the study of books, of men, and of the beauties and mysteries of nature pays; all these the farmer may enjoy, if he will, in a greater degree than the majority of other men. He may labor hard and be exposed to heat and cold and rains and storms, but the sleep of the laboring man is sweet to him; he breathes the purest air and enjoys the easy digestion of his food, which consists of the best and freshest the fields, gardens and orchard yield. He may "find tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, sermons in the stones, and good in everything."—*New York Times.*

Salt for Chickens.

A writer in the *Cultivator and Country Gentleman* strongly recommends salt as a remedy for chickens suffering from gapes. He asks what do we use salt for in almost everything we eat? It not only furnishes no nutriment, pleasure, or anything else, but is absolutely a poison; and that's the reason we take it is to prevent undue germination of worms within us. The old-time Hollanders used to punish their criminals by giving them unsalted food, and they were thus soon literally devoured by the worms which engendered in their own stomachs. Now, what causes gapes in chickens? Worms. What is given to animals to prevent this? Salt. But all the books, etc., say that salt will kill chickens. So it would if they took too much, as they often do through the habit of bolting their food without mastication and tasting. In brief, and in fact, when the weather is cool and damp, always put about as much salt in the chick's food as you do in your own bread, and I will answer for the life of every one of them.

Trees and Plants.

WE invite the attention of Planters to our large and complete stock of Standard and Dwarf

APPLE TREES,
Standard and Dwarf
PEACH TREES,
Standard and Dwarf
PEAR TREES,
APRICOT, CHERRY, NECTARINE, QUINCE
Trees, of the most improved varieties.
GRAPE VINES, STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERRY PLANTS.

☞ Our Descriptive Catalogue sent free.

Address
CRAFT & SAILOR,
Cedar Cove Nursery,
Red Plains, Yadkin County, N. C.
Jan. 25, 1877.-4.

LAND.

Any one having land for sale in Forsyth or the adjoining counties would do well to correspond with the undersigned. State particulars as to location, nature of wood-growths, &c., and whether the land contains rock.

JOHN HENRY BONER, *Land Agent,*
No. 9, H Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

S. E. ALLEN,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN
HARDWARE,
AND
HOUSE FURNISHIG GOODS.

HEAD QUARTERS FOR
Iron,
Nails,
Stoves,
Window Glass,
Sash,
Blinds and Doors,
OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE
WINSTON, N. C.

HAS ALSO A FULL LINE OF
ACORN COOKING
AND
HEATING STOVES.
GET THE BEST
ACORN WOOD COOK
AND
HEATER.

Don't Purchase
YOUR GOODS
Until You Examine
PATTERSON & CO'S
SPLENDID STOCK.

WE PROPOSE
"TO FILL THE BILL"
For all articles needed in this country, and to sell at
UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES

We shall receive invoices of new goods every week during the Fall season, and will be prepared to supply
Wholesale & Retail Customers.

We invite a visit from every one wishing to purchase the best articles for the least money.

PATTERSON & CO.
Salem, N. C., July 15, 1876.

FOR THE YEAR 1877,
THE OLD RELIABLE
BLUM'S FARMER'S AND PLANTER'S
ALMANAC,
now ready and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the SALEM BOOKSTORE.

THOS. R PURNELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend to business in the State and Federal Courts. Claims collected in any part of the State.

THOSE LONG DAYS
HAVE COME.
Also New Novels, School Books, Black Glazed Paper, Paper bound Poems, &c. Call at the BOOKSTORE.

TAKE NOTICE!

ALL PERSONS are hereby notified not to trespass in any way, shape or manner, on or upon the land and premises belonging to the estate of the late Dr. A. T. Zevely, situated in Forsyth county; and are forbidden to cut any trees, or remove any wood, timber, fruit, or anything else, from the said land and premises; hunting and trapping on the lands is also forbidden, under penalty of law.

L. V. BLUM, *Executor.*
Salem, N. C., May 31, 1876. 3m.

IMPRROVE YOUR HOMES.
ORNAMENTAL PLANTS
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION.

During the Spring months, attention should be given to the decoration of Home Grounds.

Kelvyn Nursery, at Pittsboro, N. C., offers a very full and varid stock of EVERGREENS, ROSES, FLOWERING SHRUBS, ORNAMENTAL SHADE AND LAWN TREES, BORDER PERENNIALS, and the most select varieties of FLOWER SEEDS and BULBS.

We send the following collections:

20 Packets Flower Seeds,	(per mail)	$ 1 00
3 Roses,	"	1 00
10 Bedding Plants,	"	1 00
12 Evergreens,	"	5 00
6 Flowering Shrubs,	"	1 00

Plans for Improvement made in full, Greenhouse and Hothouse Plants, in prompt supply, at low rates.

Mr. JOHN H. SHULTZ is the authorized Agent for Salem, and will deliver any orders. Address for catalogues, C. B. DENSON,
Pittsboro, N. C.

We offer all the rare evergreens suited to our climate, in every variety of size and style. References given in all portions of the State.
March 2nd, 1876.—No. 9.2

PAPER. A fresh supply of Box paper, of all grades, cheaper than ever, at the SALEM BOOKSTORE.

GOOD CHEAP GOOD!

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY MADE!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
SPRING AND SUMMER, 1876.

R. A. WOMMACK & CO.

Call attention to their complete stock of GENERAL MERCHANDISE, which they are determined to sell at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

Don't fail to call and examine their GOODS. They are determined to please.
June 15th, 1876.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., President. C. B. ROOT, Vice President.
SEATON GALES, Secretary. PULASKI COWPER Supervisor

NORTH CAROLINA
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
RALEIGH, N. C.
INSURES ALL CLASSES OF
INSURABLE PROPERTY,
AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,
On the Most Reasonable Terms.

☞ Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid. ☜
☞ Encourage Home Institutions. ☜

J. W. BEARD, Agent, at Kernersville, N. C.
J. A. LINEBACK, Agent, at Salem, N. C.

HODGIN & SULLIVAN.
WINSTON, N. C.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
General Merchandise, Agricultural Implements,
Fertilizers, and Agents for the Watt Plows.
Honest and Fair Dealing our motto.

We buy our Goods for Cash only, and sell for a very small profit. Our stock is kept complete by replenishment all the year, and embraces everything usually kept in a first class store. We offer for sale, at reduced prices, the old and established standard fertilizers.

Whann's Raw Bone Super Phosphate, $50 ton. Soluble Pacific Guano, $50 ton.
W. & C. Phosphate of Lime, $50 ton. Zell's Tobacco Fertilizer, $50 ton.

Heavy Groceries, Iron, Leather and Nails made a specialty. We invite all to examine our stock and prices.

OUR DAILY EXCHANGES.

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CASH—INVARABLY IN ADVANCE.
DAILY EDITION.

One copy one year,	$5.00
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STRUPE'S LEATHER
JUST RECEIVED a large lot of Strupe & Son's heavy and light Upper Leather, and Fine Calf Skins, which will be sold at manufacturer's prices by
R. A. WOMMACK & CO.

NEW BOOKS!
"A QUESTION OF HONOR,"
BY CHRISTIAN REID, (Miss Fisher).
Best novel of the season.
Third supply almost exhausted.
"SIGNA" by Ouida.
HOOSIER MOSAICS.

PAPER. Just received an invoice of a lot of new style paper.
Great bargain, are offered in white box paper at BLUM'S BOOKSTORE.

FOR SALE. Three beautiful lots on Depot Street, adjoining Mr. Tayloe, two of which are corner lots. Apply at the BOOK STORE.

FOR SALE,
BUGGY, With single and double Harness.
SULKY,
WAGON, One horse.
☞ Apply at the TAXES OFFICE or ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

Another Candidate
FOR
PUBLIC FAVOR.
THE UNDERSIGNED having secured the old stand of PROFIT & STOCKTON, have filled it with a very handsome and
Entirely New Stock of
General Merchandise,
CONSISTING OF
DRY GOODS
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
NOTIONS, GROCERIES, SHOES AND BOOTS, DRUGS, DYE-STUFFS, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, STATIONERY, &c., &c.,
which they offer to the public
AT REDUCED PRICES.
Mr. E. A. EBERT, the managing partner, cordially invites his old customers and friends to call and give our goods an inspection.
EBERT & CO.
Salem, N. C. June 9th, 1876.-14tf

J. H. ZEVELY,

POST OFFICE BUILDING, SALEM, N. C.
THOSE who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable
DRUGS & MEDCINES,
can always find them at the above establishment, at reasonable prices.
FANCY ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY, SOAPS,
NOTIONS
PATENT MEDICINES
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
FINE CUTLERY, &c,
FINE TOBACCO, CIGARS.
NEW PAPETRIES.
Bismark Note,
Oxford Note,
Aurora Note,
Arcade Note,
Royal Victoria Note
up in neat boxes. See first class papers at BOOK STORE.

SAY!!
Is Your Life Insured?
IF not, have it done at once, but first come to the undersigned and examine statements showing the standing of all the different Companies, and then select the strongest and safest. The best is always good enough, and in Life Insurance it will cost less than an inferior article.

THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL
is the second largest Life Company in the world and will insure your life on the most favorable terms.
Its dividends are the largest, either Company, therefore its dividends can be and are causing, reducing the premiums to the actual cost of insurance, for there is no inducement to take the large premiums of the old.
Do not take my word for it, but come and examine the figures for yourself.
Salem, N. C. March 3, 1876.-10

Scribner's Monthly.

An Unrivalled Literary Magazine.

When Scribner issued his famous Midsummer Holiday Number in July, a friendly critic said of it: "We are not sure but that Scribner has touched high water mark. We do not see what wonders are left to it to conquer." But the publishers do not consider that they have reached the utmost limit of excellence—they believe "there are other worlds to conquer, and they propose to conquer them."

The prospectus for the new volume gives the titles of more than fifty papers (mostly illustrated) by writers of the highest merit. Under the head of

FOREIGN TRAVEL

we have "A Winter on the Nile," by Gen. McClellan; "Saunterings About Constantinople," by Charles Dudley Warner; "Out of My Window at Modena," by Eugene Schuyler; "An American in Turkistan," etc. Three serial stories are announced:

NICHOLAS MINTURN,
By Dr. HOLLAND, the Editor,

whose story of "Sevenoaks" gave the highest satisfaction to the readers of the Monthly.

The scene of this latest novel is laid on the banks of the Hudson. The hero is a young man who has been always "tied to a woman's apron strings," but who, by the death of his mother, is left alone in the world, to drift on the current of his own fortune, but whither's purpose.

Another serial, "His Inheritance," by Miss Trafton, will begin on the completion of "That Lass o' Lowrie's," by Mrs. Hodgson Burnett. Mrs. Burnett's story, begun in August, has a pathos and dramatic power which have been a surprise to the public.

There is to be a series of original and copyrighted illustrated papers of "Popular Science" by Miss Herrick, each paper complete in itself.

There are to be, from various pens, papers on

HOME LIFE AND TRAVEL.

Also, practical suggestions as to town and country life, village improvements, etc., by well known specialists.

Mr. Bernard's articles on various industries of Great Britain include the history of "Some Experiments in Co-operation," "A Scottish Leaf Factory" in the November number, "Toad Lane, Roosdale," in December. Other papers are, "The British Workingman's Home," "A Nation of Shopkeepers," "Ha'penny a Week for the Child," etc.

A richly illustrated series will begin on "American Sports by Flood and Field," by various writers, and each on a different subject. The subject of

Household and Home Decoration

will have a prominent place, while the latest productions of American humorists will appear from month to month. The list of shorter stories, biographical and other sketches, etc., is a long one.

The contributors to the new volume comprise the ablest pens both at home and abroad. There will be a series of letters on Weekly Sermons, from London, by Mr. Watkinson.

The pages of the magazine will be open, as heretofore, so far as limited space will permit, to the discussion of all themes affecting the social and religious life of the world, and especially to the freshest thoughts of the Christian thinkers and scholars of this country.

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